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EXAMINER	
TRAN, MYLINH T	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

DATE MAILED: 01/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/081,129	GRAHAM, JAMEY	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mylinh Tran	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *21 February 2002*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-111* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7, 9-15, 17-46, 48-54, 56-82, 84-90 and 92-111* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *8,16,47,55,83 and 91* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *21 February 2002* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Some of the IDS have been lined through because they are not available for consideration. Please re-submit.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-2, 4-5, 13-15, 17, 37, 40-41, 43-44, 52-54, 56, 76-77, 79-80, 88-90 and 92 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jain et al. [US. 6,567,980].

As to claims 1, 37, 40 and 76, Jain et al. disclose a computer implemented method and corresponding apparatus for displaying multimedia information comprising the steps/means for displaying a graphical user interface (GUI) on the display (column 4, lines 20-25); displaying, in a first area of the GUI, a representation of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document (figure 2, 176), the displayed representation of the multimedia information comprising a representation of information of the first type and a representation of information of the second type (figure 2, 202); displaying a first lens covering a first portion of the first area (figure 2, 202); displaying, in a second area of the GUI, a representation of multimedia information displayed in the first portion of the first area (figure 2, 172), the representation of multimedia information displayed in the second area comprising a portion of the representation of information of the first type covered by the first lens and a portion of the

As to claims 2, 41 and 77, Jain et al. also disclose displaying a first thumbnail image in the first area of the GUI (figure 2, 176), the first thumbnail image comprising the representation of information of the first type; and displaying a second thumbnail image in the first area of the GUI, the second thumbnail image comprising the representation of information of the second type (figure 2, column 4, lines 20-65).

As to claims 4, 43 and 79, Jain et al. show determining a first time and a second time associating with the first lens; displaying, in the second area of the GUI, a representation of information of the first type occurring between the first time and the second time associated with the first lens; and displaying, in the second area of the GUI, a representation of information of the second type occurring between the first time and the second time associated with the first lens (figure 2, 178, column 6, line 40-60 and column 7, lines 15 through column 8, line 60).

As to claims 5, 44 and 80, Jain et al. also show receiving user input moving the first lens to cover a second portion of the first area; and responsive to the user input, automatically changing the information displayed in the second area of the GUI such that the representation of multimedia information displayed in the second area of the GUI corresponds to the representation of multimedia information included in the second portion of the first area (figure 2, receiving the user input to select the image and display in the panel 172).

As to claims 13, 52 and 88, Jain et al. also teach the information of the first type corresponding to video information (column 2, lines 6-24); and the representation of the information of the first type comprising one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information (column 2, lines 17-22 and column 4, lines 20-40).

As to claims 14, 53 and 89, Jain et al. provide the information of the second type corresponding to audio information (column 2, lines 18-20); and the representation of information of the second type comprises text information obtained from transcribing the audio information (column 2, lines 15-25).

As to claims 15, 54 and 90, Jain et al. also provide the information of the second type corresponding to closed-caption (CC) text information; and the representation of information of the second type comprises text (column 4, lines 20-50).

As to claims 17, 56 and 92, Jain et al. also provide receiving input indicating selection of a portion of the multimedia information occurring between a first time and a second time; and performing a first operation on the portion of the multimedia information occurring between a first time and a second time (column 6, lines 40-60 and column 12, lines 30-50).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3, 6-7, 9-12, 18-36, 38-39, 42, 45-46, 48-51, 57-75, 78, 81-82, 84-87 and 93-111 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jain et al. [US. 6,567,980]. As to claims 3, 42 and 78, Jain et al. disclose displaying the portion of the representation of information of the first type covered by the first lens in the second area of the GUI; and displaying the portion of the representation of information of the second type covered by the first lens in the second area of the GUI (figure 2, 176 (first area)). Jain et al. fail to clearly teach a first panel and a second panel. However, it was well known in the art that the first and

second panels are displayed in the GUI area. (see figure 2, first area 172, the first portion contains image, the second portion contains text). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the first and second information types in the first and second panels in the second GUI area in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 6-7, 45-46 and 81-82, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the third area of the GUI. However, it was well known in the art to display the third area in the GUI. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the third area of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 9, 22, 48, 61, 84 and 97, Jain et al. disclose receiving user input moving the first lens to cover a first portion of the first area and responsive the user input, automatically changing the information displayed in the second area of the GUI (figure 2, the user can selects any image in section 176 and automatically display in section 172). But, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach a third area in order to automatically change the information displayed in the third area of the GUI. However, it was well known in the art to display the third area in the GUI. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the third area of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 10, 49 and 85, Jain et al. disclose receiving a user input moving the first lens to cover a second portion of the first area and responsive to the user input, automatically changing the information displayed in the second area of the GUI corresponds to the representation of multimedia information included in the second portion of the first area (figure 2, the first lens cover first and second portions. Together). Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the information displaying in the third area of the GUI. However, it was well known in the art to display the third area in the GUI. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time of the invention to display the third area of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claim 11, Jain et al. teach displaying a sub-lens covering a portion of the first area of the GUI corresponding to the first portion of the second area of the GUI covered by the second lens (figure 2, column 6, 42-51, the sub-lens is used to select any image in the panel 176).

As to claim 12, Jain et al. also teach receiving a user input moving the second lens to cover a second portion of the second area; and responsive to the user input, automatically changing a position of the sub-lens to cover a portion of the first area of the GUI corresponding to the second portion of the second area (figure 2, column 6, 42-51, the sub-lens is used to select any image in the panel 176).

As to claims 18, 38, 57 and 93, Jain et al. disclose displaying a graphical user interface, displaying, in a first area of the GUI, a representation of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between a start time and an end time associated with the multimedia document (figure 2, 178 and time line 180). Each of the video images occurs between a start time to an end time (column 6, lines 1-25). But, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the step of displaying a first lens emphasized a portion of the first area of the GUI, the portion of the first area emphasized by the first lens comprising a representation of multimedia information occurring between a first time (t1) and a second time (t2).

However, it was well known in the art to display a first lens emphasizing a portion of the first area of the GUI, the portion of the first area emphasizing by the first lens comprising a representation of multimedia information occurring between a first time (t1) and a second time (t2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have the portion of the first area emphasized by the first lens comprising a representation of multimedia information occurring between a first time (t1) and a second time (t2) in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 19, 58 and 94, In light of rejection of the third area, Jain et al. show displaying a second lens emphasizing a portion of the second area of the GUI, the portion of the second area emphasized by the second lens comprising a representation of multimedia information occurring between a third time (t3) and a fourth time (t4) (each video image has different start-end time. So, a first image has its start-end time (t1-t2) and a second image has its start-end time (t3-t4).

Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the step of displaying, in a third area of the GUI, the representation of multimedia information occurring between t3 and t4, the representation of multimedia information displayed in the third area comprising a representation of information of the first type occurring between t3 and t4 and a representation of information of the second type occurring between t3 and t4.

However, it was well known in the art to display the third area in the GUI. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the third area of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 20, 59 and 95, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach a fifth and sixth time, however, in light of rejection of t1, t2, t3 and t4, it was well known in the computer art to represent of multimedia information occurring between a t5 and t6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the third area of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 21, 23, 60, 62, 96 and 98, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the step of changing the position of the second lens in response to user input such that the second lens emphasizes a portion of the second area of the GUI comprising a representation of multimedia information occurring between a fifth time (t5) and a sixth time (t6). However, in light of rejection of the third area and t5 and t6, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to change the position of the second lens in response to user input such that the second lens emphasizes a portion of the second area of the GUI comprising a representation of multimedia information occurring between a fifth time (t5) and a sixth time (t6). The motivation would have been to provide a convenient and good interface.

As to claims 24, 63 and 99, Jain et al. show the information of the first type being video information; the information of the second type being audio information; the representation of the information of the first: type comprising one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information; and the representation of information of the second type comprising text information obtained from transcribing the audio information (column 2, lines 6-24, column 2, lines 17-22 and column 4, lines 20-40 and column 2, lines 15-25).

As to claims 25, 64 and 100, Jain et al. also show the information of the first type being video information; the information of the second type being closed-caption (CC) text information; the representation of the information of the first type comprising one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information; and the representation of the information of the second type comprising text information included in the CC text information (column 4, lines 20-50).

As to claims 26, 65 and 101, Jain et al. disclose receiving information indicating a first topic; and analyzing the multimedia information stored in the multimedia document to identify one or more locations in the multimedia information that are relevant to the first topic (column 9, line 52 through column 10, line 21); wherein displaying the representation of the multimedia

information stored by the multimedia document occurring between ts and te in the first area of the GUI comprises highlighting the one or more locations in the multimedia information displayed in the first area of the GUI (column 8, lines 23-65); and wherein displaying the representation of multimedia information occurring between t1 and t2 in the second area of the GUI comprises highlighting the one or more locations in the multimedia information that occur between times t1 and t2 (column 6, lines 28-67).

As to claims 27, 66 and 102, Jain et al. teach receiving input indicating selection of a portion of the multimedia information occurring between a selection start time and a selection end time; and performing a first operation on the portion of the multimedia information occurring between the selection start time and the selection end time (column 6, lines 40-60 and column 12, lines 30-50).

As to claims 28, 39, 67 and 103, Jain et al. disclose displaying a graphical user interface, displaying, in a first area of the GUI, a representation of the multimedia information stored by the multimedia document occurring between a start time and an end time associated with the multimedia document (figure 2, 178 and time line 180). Each of the video images occurs between a start time to an end time (column 6, lines 1-25). Jain et al. also show displaying, in first section of a first area of the GUI, a first set of one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information occurring between a start time and an end time associated with the multimedia document (column 6, lines 42-60); in light of rejection of t1 and t2, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display a first lens emphasizing a portion of the first section of the first area occurring between a first time and a second time and a portion of the second section of the first area occurring between t1 and t2, the emphasized portion of the first section of the first area comprising a

second set of one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information. The motivation would have been to provide a convenient and good interface.

As to claims 29, 68 and 104, in light of rejection above about the displaying a second lens emphasizing a portion of the first section of the second area and a portion of the second section of the second area; and the video keyframes, it was well known in the computer art to have the step of "the emphasized portion of the first section of the second area comprising a third set of one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information occurring between a third time (t3) and a fourth time (t4) and the third set of the video keyframes being a subset of the second set of one or more video keyframes. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the emphasized portion of the first section of the second area comprising a third set of one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information occurring between a third time (t3) and a fourth time (t4) in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 30, 69 and 105, in light of rejection of claim 29, Jain et al. also teach outputting video information starting from t3 or from t4 or from a time between t3 and t4 in a first section of a third area of the GUI (column 6, lines 1-55 and column 13, lines 35-67); displaying text information corresponding to the information of the first type occurring between t3 and t4 in a second section of the third area of the GUI (column 14, lines 26-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the emphasized portion of the first section of the second area comprising a third set of one or more video keyframes extracted from the video information occurring between a third time (t3) and a fourth time (t4) in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 31, 70 and 106, Jain et al. show the information of the first type being audio information (column 2, lines 10-25); and the text information corresponding to the information

of the first type being obtained from transcribing the audio information (column 4, lines 40-67).

As to claims 32, 71 and 107, Jain et al also show the information of the first type being closed-caption text information, and the text information corresponding to the information of the first type being extracted from the CC text information (column 4, lines 20-60 and column 8, line 50 through column 9, line 20).

As to claims 33, 72 and 108, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach a first set of one or more slides extracting from the slides information occurring between ts and te. However, Jain et al. show the images instead. It was well known in the multimedia information that images can be displayed instead. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the images of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 34, 73 and 109, the claim is analyzed previously discuss with respect claims 29 and 33.

As to claims 35, 74 and 110, in light of rejection above, Jain et al. fail to clearly teach the step of " a first set of one or more whiteboard images image extract from the whiteboard images information occurring between ts and te". However, the whiteboard images were well known in the multimedia information environment. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to display the whiteboard images of the GUI in order to provide a good and convenient GUI.

As to claims 36, 75 and 111, the claim is analyzed previously discuss with respect claims 28 and 35.

As to claim 50, Jain et al. teach displaying a sub-lens covering a portion of the first area of the GUI corresponding to the first portion of the second area of the GUI covered by the

second lens (figure 2, column 6, 42-51, the sub-lens is used to select any image in the panel 176).

As to claim 51, Jain et al. also teach receiving a user input moving the second lens to cover a second portion of the second area; and responsive to the user input, automatically changing a position of the sub-lens to cover a portion of the first area of the GUI corresponding to the second portion of the second area (figure 2, column 6, 42-51, the sub-lens is used to select any image in the panel 176).

As to claim 86, Jain et al. teach displaying a sub-lens covering a portion of the first area of the GUI corresponding to the first portion of the second area of the GUI covered by the second lens (figure 2, column 6, 42-51, the sub-lens is used to select any image in the panel 176).

As to claim 87, Jain et al. also teach receiving a user input moving the second lens to cover a second portion of the second area; and responsive to the user input, automatically changing a position of the sub-lens to cover a portion of the first area of the GUI corresponding to the second portion of the second area (figure 2, column 6, 42-51, the sub-lens is used to select any image in the panel 176).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 8, 16, 47, 55, 83 and 91 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mylinh Tran. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thu from 7:00AM to 3:00PM at 571-272-4141.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo, can be reached at 571-272-4847.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

571-273-8300

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mylinh Tran

Art Unit 2179

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER